

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

The Pickets of the Rebels Fallen Back.

Advance of Five Thousand Union Troops Towards Vienna.

A Large Rebel Force Stationed at That Point.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Immense Military Preparations of the Rebels.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Advance of the Rebel Forces from Yorktown.

Rebel Batteries Planted Opposite the Rip Raps and Near Hampton.

Departure of an Expedition Against the Enemy.

Interesting News from Western Virginia.

Colonel Wallace's Indiana Regiment Surrounded by Ten Thousand Rebels at Cumberland.

Troops Sent from Harrisburg to Their Relief.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE, MO.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

THE ADVANCED PICKETS OF THE REBELS WITHDRAWN—QUIET IN THE UNION CAMPS.

General McDowell and staff are in the city to-day. A reconnaissance of the enemy's lines was made this morning at daybreak, and it was ascertained that they had called in their pickets and fallen back.

All orders to our troops to hold themselves in readiness for immediate marching have been countermanded to-day, and permission has been given to the commanders of the several regiments to allow their men to come to the city in the usual numbers. There is evidently a new program created.

All was quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac during last night, with the exception only that the stillness of the country was occasionally disturbed by the signal firing of the picket guards.

At the army headquarters this morning all is calm, affording a striking contrast to the active business operations of yesterday. Throughout last night and this morning the many government telegraphers have been engaged in hauling the necessary supplies for the troops and the baggage of the constantly arriving militia.

The fact that the rebel forces have returned to Harper's Ferry is evidence that they are not so strong in this vicinity as was supposed.

ADVANCE OF GEN. McDOWELL'S LINES—PROSPECT OF A BATTLE.

General McDowell's lines have been still further advanced. To-day about five thousand of the troops of his division, including two Connecticut and two Ohio regiments, and probably the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, have moved forward from Ball's Cross Roads to the neighborhood of Fall's church, about three miles distant from either Fairfax Court House or Vienna. Captain Tompkins, of the cavalry, returned from a reconnaissance this afternoon towards Vienna, and reports a force of about 2,500 rebels at that point. If, as is probable, the latter should be reinforced to-night, a battle between these forces will be almost inevitable to-morrow.

Five regiments on the side of the Potomac are under orders to march at a moment's notice, thus indicating a preparation for sudden emergencies.

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN THE PICKET GUARDS NEAR FALL'S CHURCH.

A collision occurred this morning between a picket guard of the Second Connecticut regiment and a rebel picket, near Fall's Church. The Connecticut picket was ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel picket. It is reported that in taking possession of the ground one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss on the other side is supposed to be greater; the report, however, needs confirmation, although it is from a reliable source.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES FAVOR A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

I learn from Gen. Walbridge that the Governors of all the States have responded to his letters, inquiring who they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they are ready with men and money to bring the war to an end.

SEVEN MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS ORDERED TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

Col. Ritchie, of Gov. Andrew's staff, telegraphed to the Governor to-night, at the request of the government, to send seven of his ten regiments adopted yesterday as early as to-morrow. It is said that the seven regiments selected to-day are being drilled for some time, and are completely equipped and ready to start. Truly, Massachusetts is a glorious old State, and her sons here are proud of her.

MILITARY PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal capital. The army on the left bank of the Potomac, distributed as that can all be concentrated at one point in less than two hours, now consists of fifty-four thousand effective men, comprising two infantry and one cavalry regiments of regulars, twenty-one regiments from the city and State of New York, five from Pennsylvania, four from Maine, three from Connecticut, three from Michigan, two

from Ohio, two from Massachusetts, one from Rhode Island, and six batteries of light artillery. Ten thousand more men will be added to this immense body early next week. Ten thousand, with the District militia, will be sufficient for the defence of the capital, so that a grand army of forty-five thousand as spirited troops as can be found anywhere can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of General Patterson's corps of militia they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels, and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the failure of General Scott to prevent the erection of batteries at various points on the right bank of the Potomac. The impending advance of the Union army towards Richmond, however, will either compel the rebels to remove their batteries, or render them an easy prey to the Union forces. General Scott is simply indisposed to take, at a great sacrifice of life, what will be had in due time without bloodshed.

General McClellan has been instructed to sweep the last vestiges of secession both out of Northwestern and Southwestern Virginia. His army will be strongly reinforced for immediate operations South of the Kanawha river.

THE BATTERIES ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

The heavy seacoast guns are now nearly all mounted in the batteries on the Virginia side, and regular artillerymen are daily drilled at them for several hours.

TACTICS OF THE REBELS RESPECTING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

An opinion is entertained here that the main body of General Johnston's division of the rebel army has not returned to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but only detachments to attract the attention of General Patterson's division, and by creating the impression of the return of all General Johnston's force, to prevent the sending forward of any part of General Patterson's troops to strengthen the federal column here. There is reason to believe that in the meantime the principal part of General Johnston's command are now in the vicinity of Leesburg and Edward's ferry.

The original plan of the rebel attack on Washington was to cross one column at Edwards' ferry and make an assault in the rear on the Maryland side, while the main attack was made by Gen. Beauregard in front from Manassas Junction. It is probable that by threatening Edwards' ferry they hope to prevent any considerable number of reinforcements being sent across to support Gen. McDowell; or, if they should find the rear insufficiently protected, to make a feint in front on the Virginia side, and force a large body of their troops across the river above, and make the principal attack on the Maryland side.

The respective forces at Edwards' Ferry have been skirmishing in a lively manner for the last twenty-four hours. Our District Volunteers stationed there have an advantage in being armed with Minie rifles, which enable them to pick off the rebel pickets on the other side, while they themselves remain out of the reach of the rebel force.

THE EIGHTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT IN CAMP.

The Eighteenth New York regiment went into camp to-night, probably at Arlington.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The First Massachusetts regiment, of Boston, are encamped midway between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, and their pickets extend from the former point to the latter, a distance of three miles.

REPORTS FROM COLONEL STONE'S EXPEDITION.

An officer arrived here this morning from Colonel Stone's command, at Poolsville, Md., the opposite side of the river from Leesburg. Colonel Stone informed General Sandford that a few pieces of artillery could be used very effectively. The enemy are on the opposite side of the river, and are keeping up a constant fire upon our troops, which is returned by our men with their long rifles. In several instances our men have picked off their gunners while engaged in loading their pieces. Colonel Stone's command consists of the New York Ninth regiment, the District Volunteers, and two companies of cavalry. They are anticipating some pretty sharp work before long.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

The President continues to deny himself rigidly to all visitors. Even members of Congress are refused admittance at the White House. The message is expected to be ready for the printer early next week. The Secretaries of State, War, the Navy and Treasury, have all furnished the information relative to their respective departments required for its preparation. It will be a lengthy document, embodying the details of the various legislative measures to be recommended to Congress. Secretary Chase has furnished a full estimate of the amount of money likely to be wanted for the prosecution of the war. Modifications of the tariff will be strongly urged.

APPOINTMENT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to a position in the Treasury Department, which has special reference to the revenue and tariff department. The Doctor's speciality is Pennsylvania. He must take a more comprehensive view of things before he can advise for the general good. It is said that he and John A. Dix were the principal persons consulted in arranging the instructions to collectors under the new tariff.

THE GUNBOAT CONTRACTS.

The Navy Department have been engaged for several days in arranging and comparing the bids for the gunboats. It is understood they have determined to reject all bids exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and to accept those under that figure. There are but very few bids of that class, the price being entirely inadequate in either Boston, New York or Philadelphia, where the builders have to come in competition with the navy yards of the respective places, which are now employing a large number of hands at high rates. If the government with the ships will and speedily built, they will have to advance their rates, and not pursue a policy which will insure them vessels of an inferior quality. The builders from the cities above mentioned state that they cannot accept contracts at the rates named. Those builders that do must of necessity give the government inferior vessels, or make their sureties responsible.

Additional measures are to be contemplated before awarding the contracts for building the gunboats under the recent advertisement of the Navy Department. A circular has been prepared, a copy of which is to be sent to each of the two hundred builders, proposing to pay \$50,000 for a gunboat constructed in seventy days, \$54,000 if in ninety days and \$59,000 if in one hundred and ten days; the entire number of the boats being twenty-five of each class designated. If the acceptor exceeds this number, then they are to draw lots, or otherwise decide, as to whom the contracts shall be awarded.

THE DANGER ATTENDING A PRIVATE RECONNOISSANCE.

A prominent citizen of Washington took it into his head, a few evenings since, to drive his horse and buggy some four or five miles beyond our lines, and within the pickets of the rebels. Provided with a good telescope, he ascended a hill, and took a leisurely view of the country about. He discovered in the direction of Fairfax Court House two batteries of secessionist cannon, and attempted to reach another eminence higher and further on, thinking his retreat secured by a marsh on one side and a river on the other. But he soon found unmistakable signs that he was observed. A musket ball whistled by him, and he was glad to make a hasty retreat, and does not intend to repeat the experiment.

OFFER OF TROOPS DECLINED.

The Secretary of War, contrary to the twice expressed wish of the President, has refused to accept Col. Ricker's Zouave regiment. As he made strong assurances to Col. Ricker on several occasions during the last few weeks, his refusal to receive the regiment is a source of much surprise. People are unable to understand why a regiment already organized should be declined, while another to form new ones is daily granted to Western and Eastern States. It is stated that the regiment has been inspected by authority of the Secretary of War, and declared worthy of being received.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

There is either gross negligence or cruel indifference in the administration of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's Departments here, in regard to providing for newly arrived regiments, and promptly filling requisitions which need immediate attention. The red tape and number of Washington city papers to have tainted even these departments, in which promptness and dispatch are indispensable to their usefulness and the comfort and

health of the soldiers. Nearly every day there are lost complaints made that regiments are left without rations, or with an insufficient supply. The Twenty-fifth, New York, arrived here last night, and up to their marching out to their camp at Meridian Hill to-night were without any provisions. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, which arrived a few days ago, are so scantily supplied that the men and officers are already begging for their proper allowance. A few days ago one of the ambulances bringing to the hospital here the men wounded in the affair at Vienna, was run off with by the horse for want of a martingale. The surgeons in attendance asked for one to enable him to return immediately and bring in the rest of the wounded. He was told to make out a requisition, but although the martingale was needed without delay, it could not be obtained until the requisition had been passed through all the books of the department, which it was said would require two or three days. In the meantime, the Doctor, if he pleased, go by a martingale, or let the horse run away with the wounded men, or let them wait until the red tape routine of the Quartermaster's Department would allow them to be brought safely to the hospital. These occurrences are inexcusable. It is bad enough for the government to be swindled by contractors, and swindled and officious committees, that assume to aid Uncle Sam to do the purchasing; but it is even a greater outrage that the soldiers should suffer, when provisions and supplies of all kinds are abundant, and the promptness of officials is alone necessary to afford them every comfort and convenience.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Our Washington rebel sympathizers were on the streets until a late hour last night, in expectation of hearing the batteries on the Virginia side announce the approach of General Beauregard.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.

The heat to-day has been intense, and but for the steady breeze that has lasted since sunrise the troops would have suffered greatly.

MORE POISONING.

A case of poisoning, with pies filled with poisoned glass, was discovered at the encampment of Colonel Howard's Third Maine regiment to-day. Three of the men were seized with violent illness. The symptoms were peculiar, and surgeons from the neighboring camps called in consultation. Upon examining the sick man it was found they had all eaten pies purchased early this morning from a pie vendor about the camp. A part of one of these pies was produced, and upon examination it was found to be filled with powdered glass. One of the men is expected to die, and the other two are in a dangerous condition. The pie vendor has not yet been discovered. A patrol was detailed for that purpose, but up to this evening their efforts were unsuccessful.

VISIT OF MRS. LINCOLN TO THE CAMPS.

Mrs. Lincoln, her two youngest sons, and Mrs. Grimké, attended by General Walbridge, of New York, drove over to Virginia to-day, and visited the different camps, in descending a hill near the Twenty-fifth New York regiment's horses attached to the Presidential carriage, and fell, throwing the driver of the box and breaking the pole. Mrs. Lincoln, with great composure, clung to her youngest son, and leaped from the carriage in safety. Gen. Walbridge gave protection to the other son and Mrs. Grimké. Members of the New York Twenty-fifth came to the rescue, and the carriage was repaired sufficiently to bring the party home in safety.

LEUT. TYLER DISMISSED FROM THE MARINE CORPS.

Henry B. Tyler, Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, recently arrested in New York, was to-day dismissed from the service.

ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office:—

The Captains and First Lieutenants belonging to old regiments of the army, whose appointment to the same grades in the new regiments raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, is announced in General Order No. 33, of June 15, are to be considered as having been appointed to their new regiments and to be mustered in their new regiments and to be borne upon the Army Register with the same date of rank as that held by them.

THE BOSTON BATTERY ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The new Boston battery established by Major Cook, a Boston, has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, where they are much needed.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Major Ladd, of Major Gen. Sutton's staff, Massachusetts; Volunteer Militia, arrived here from Fortress Monroe to-day, with dispatches to General Scott. I learn from him that General Butler sent out a regiment from the Fortress yesterday towards Yorktown, scouting. They had not reported when Major Ladd left.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS—AN ATTEMPT MADE TO REPEAT THE UNION FORCES READY FOR THE COMBAT.

Advice has been received here from Fort Pickens to the 10th inst. There was no change in the military status. Active operations were still kept up on both sides. Commander Brown had entirely completed his means of defence. The fort was in the best possible condition, and no fears were entertained of the rebel forces under General Bragg, which, by the way, our Commander states is still very large, notwithstanding a portion of them have been detailed for service at some other points. The works on Santa Rosa Island are also completed. Hand batteries have been thrown up, and heavy guns have been mounted in them. The entire garrison is complete and in readiness, and provisioned up to a war footing. The fort contains, as an anti-airship, an arsenal, a powder magazine, and a large magazine. They are prepared to attack before long, judging from the movements of the enemy. The health of the officers and men is comparatively good. The weather a portion of the time is exasperatingly hot.

THE KNOXVILLE CONVENTION—PROBABLE SECESSION OF EAST FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Gentlemen here who are in communication with the Union men of East Tennessee, are of the opinion that the Convention called to meet at Knoxville will pursue a course similar to that adopted by the Wheeling Convention in Virginia. They will repudiate the usurpers at Nashville, elect a Governor, and organize a State government as nearly as possible in conformity with the provisions of the State constitution, and call upon the loyal men of Tennessee to rally to their support. The Union men there are at the fighting point. All they want from the government is arms. When they have these they will take care of themselves, and close the Cumberland Gap Railroad to the use of the rebels. It has been the main arm for reinforcements and supplies to the rebels in Virginia. This movement will supply another segment to the circle of Union men that is being gradually tightened around the rebel army in Virginia.

DISLOYALTY OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

It is stated that the reason why ex Vice President Breckinridge will not appear in the Senate, on the 4th of July, is because the seized telegraphic dispatches exhibit evidence of his disloyalty while he held the second office in the gift of the people.

PLAN FOR THE COLONIZATION OF HAWAII.

A plan to provide for the colonization of colored people of the District of Columbia, and until the consideration of the committee. The dispatch of the President's order, under the auspices of the Secretary of War, and other commanders, will probably come within the scope of the proposition.

THE CASE OF MINISTER HARVEY.

The failure of the government to recall Mr. Harvey will doubtless become the subject of Congressional discussion during the extra session. It is currently believed that the diplomatic traitor had too deep an insight into the record of certain high officials that his removal is no venturing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

First Lieut. David Lewis, of the Metropolitan Rifles, of the District of Columbia Volunteers, was accidentally and fatally shot this morning, at the Chain Bridge, by one of his comrades.

REBELLION IN COLORADO TERRITORY.

Advice from Colorado Territory shows that rebellion has raised its head even in that distant and sequestered region. One Elias, pretending to act in the name of the bogus government instituted in that country previous to its organization by Congress, has issued a variety of proclamations, aiming at the secession of the Territory. Fortunately, he is anything but an intellectual or dangerous man, and his followers are so few that his secession capers are treated only as good jokes by the loyal mass of the people of Colorado.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND, MD.

Colonel Wallace's Indiana Troops Surrounded by 10,000 Rebels—Two Regiments sent from Harrisburg to their Relief.

RECEIVED HERE, JUNE 21, 1861. Our city has been all excitement to-day. News was received here by the State authorities that Colonel Wallace's command, at Cumberland, Md., had been hemmed in by a rebel force numbering over 10,000 men, and that all retreat had been cut off.

Two regiments of the volunteer reserve corps—Colonel Biddle's rifle and Colonel Simons' infantry—were immediately armed, equipped and furnished with four days' rations. They leave here to-night, by way of Hopedale and Bedford.

Intelligence has also been received here that the work men engaged in preparing the ground for the new camp near the Maryland line, at New Freedom, York county, were fired upon by a party of Maryland rebels, and two severely wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BATTLE NEAR COLE, MO.

RECEIVED HERE, JUNE 21, 1861. A person who has arrived from twenty-five miles south of Booneville, says an expedition nearly one thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Captain Tappen, of the regular service, left Booneville on Wednesday night, and reached this place at ten o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Governor Jackson, with five hundred men, arrived here on Tuesday, and after improving the property of both enemies and friends, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding eastward towards Warsaw. Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards, under Captain Cole, near the town of Cole, where they were encamped, and a large number of rebels, from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which fifteen Guards were killed. A twenty wounded, many of them severely, and thirty prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the fighting began, and they immediately sprang to arms. It is said they killed forty of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are ready to join our forces to disrupt the passage of the rebel troops.

Captain Cook reached here this morning in dispatch. He says not one-half his force was armed, and over 200 participated in the fight. He hastened forward to overtake and combat with Capt. A. Wotton.

Some of General Jackson's party went west from here Wednesday night, by railroad, taking their rolling stock, and destroyed the road, and burnt I. Linsaine bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here. Syracuse is now protected by Union troops.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

RECEIVED HERE, JUNE 20, 1861. As General Lyon, with the steamers Ivan, McDonnell and Louisiana, was approaching Booneville on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mills. He turned and went back about eight miles below Booneville, and landed his forces, 1,700 men, and four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the town.

On the Rochester road, near within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the rebel troops, 3,000 strong, under Colonel Little, who were concealed in a thicket undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the rebel troops were driven back, and their camp at Sacramento, three miles below Booneville, on the river, with its baggage, provisions, horses, &c., was taken. The rebel troops retreated through Booneville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly drilled.

The loss of the Union troops in the four killed and nine wounded, and four of the rebel troops are known to be killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Union soldiers say many more of the rebel troops were mangled, and they speak of walking over a number of dead bodies. Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair were in the thickest of the fight. None of the officers were hurt. Capt. Burke, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot.

Dr. Quarles, of the rebel troops, and a prominent citizen of Booneville, were killed.

The Union troops say only five hundred of their men were in the battle.

Gen. Lyon took some forty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of rebel troops, who were from Booneville, are returning under the terms of Gen. Lyon's proclamation.

Several rebel flags were captured, also several prominent rebels.

Many persons heretofore rebels have been converted to Union men.

Gen. Lyon and his men have made a favorable impression on the people. On the morning of the last of Gen. Jackson was on his way to the camp, with Kelly's company, but when the battle began they immediately retreated. Kelly's command embarked on the steamer Bacon and went up the river, and Gov. Jackson and staff left for the West on horseback. Some of the fugitive rebel troops took the Arrow Boat and Lexington Railroad, and some went towards Georgetown.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington.

Part of the Union troops are quartered in Hesperian Hall in the city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, half a mile below, where General Lyon has his headquarters. Reinforcements were expected on the steamer January, when it is thought General Lyon will proceed westward.

Colonel Blair has become very popular. A man who offered \$500 to any man who would shoot Colonel Blair was arrested, but was subsequently released by Col. B. Colonel Little, who commanded the rebel troops, was formerly in the United States army, but recently resigned. He was brevetted captain for services in Mexico.

GENERAL LYON'S RECORD.

Since General Lyon has become so terrible a lion to the rebels of the West, inquiries are frequently made in regard to his origin and past career. These inquiries are easily answered. General Nathaniel Lyon is the son of a substantial farmer of Ashford, Conn., and is the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the Knowlton family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution—Gen. John Knowlton, and Col. Knowlton, who, as Major, commanded the Connecticut boys at the Old Fort. On the left wing of the American army at Banker's Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New York.

General Lyon was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and has remained in the army ever since, having risen to the rank of captain in the Second Infantry, and by the recent choice of the Missouri volunteers has become their Brigadier General. He is now in the prime of life as a military commander, being forty-two years of age. He has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fit him so especially for his present position. His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He was with General Scott's division during the Mexican campaign, and was brevetted August 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco," and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847.

General Lyon is the right man in the right place. He has a strong physical constitution, a high order of intellect, and an energy which knows no bounds. The government has only to give him the means and the liberty to act.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL TROOPS AT LEXINGTON, MO.

RECEIVED HERE, JUNE 20, 1861. Advice received here states that the rebel forces recently in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo., have moved toward Lexington, where, it is understood, a large body of rebel troops are being concentrated to make a stand against the Union army under Gen. Lyon.

THE MAINE STATE LOANS.

RECEIVED HERE, JUNE 21, 1861. Offers for the Maine State loan, from par to four per cent premium, have been made largely in excess of the amount called for.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1861. The capture of Fort Davis and Staff for the State of War—Eight Thousand Men Formed—One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Troops Ready to Attack Washington—Hold Game of the Rebels in Maryland—Forty Thousand Union Troops to Meet Through Baltimore, &c.

From the last accounts which I have received from Richmond—up to Wednesday, 18th inst.—it is evident that Gen. Scott is doing no more than prudence requires, in hastening the march of the fifty thousand new troops to Washington. On Monday the War Department received official confirmation of the facts relating to the immense number of Southern troops in Virginia, and their disposition between Richmond and Manassas, which had been published in the Herald four days previously, and which were then regarded as exaggerated. Hence the movement of the forty thousand troops through Baltimore, which commenced yesterday, and will be continued at the rate of four thousand a day.

Col. Davis, with his staff, left Richmond on Tuesday for the north, and was to meet General Beauregard and General Lee at Manassas Junction on Wednesday. Neither of the latter officers were at the Junction on Tuesday; the former being in communication with General Johnston, and the latter engaged in the vicinity of Leesburg. On Wednesday the plan of immediate operations was to be agreed on, and it was to be decided whether or not Washington is to be attacked. A statement of the troops available for that service is given below.

On Wednesday a new camp was formed at Brentsville, three miles southeast of Manassas Junction, on the banks of a brook stream of water, and where there is abundance of shade trees; 10,000 of the troops at Manassas had been moved to that time, which explains the report which General Scott is said to have received, "that the rebels were breaking up their camp at Manassas." Of the troops at Richmond, 10,000 were under marching orders, and were to proceed to this new camp immediately, as quickly as the railroad could transport them. The movement commenced on Tuesday night, and will probably occupy five days.

Two other new encampments have been formed during the last ten days, one at Warrenton, twenty-six miles from Manassas Junction, on a branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the other at the little town of Rapidan, nine miles north of Culpeper and twenty miles from Manassas Junction, at the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge crosses the Rapidan river. The troops that have been accumulating at Gordonsville and Charlottesville for a month past, 15,000 in number, are now being concentrated in these two towns.

The North Carolina troops that have been encamped at Warrenton for some weeks, moved up to Potomac last week, making the force there 15,000 strong. The troops at Lynchburg are composed of some twenty-five regiments from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee, whose arrival there from time to time I have mentioned in former letters.

The troops available, then, for the attack on Washington, by land and by water, if that course step is decided on, are now distributed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Place, Troops. Locations include Fairfax, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, Rapidan, Culpeper, Fredericksburg, etc.

Total, 90,000. This does not include General Johnston's 20,000 troops, which are probably between Warrenton, Potomac, Rapidan, and Manassas Junction, and are ready for an attack on the capital in decided on. Neither does it include the following troops, which are ready to act in immediate concert with them, and which are a force which may be brought up in a few days, namely:—

Table with 2 columns: Place, Troops. Locations include Richmond, Alexandria, etc.

Total reserve, 30,000. Making a grand total of 120,000 troops. There is no reason to believe that it is confidently believed that the arrangements made by the veteran General Scott will be amply sufficient to repel the attack, even should it be made, which it by no means certain as yet.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSBURG AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1861. The American correspondent at Williamsburg says reliable information has been received that a rebel force of 11,000 from Harper's Ferry, with four hundred men, are encamped at Stephenson's depot, four miles this side of Manchester and ten miles from Martinsburg.

In Berkeley county seven hundred